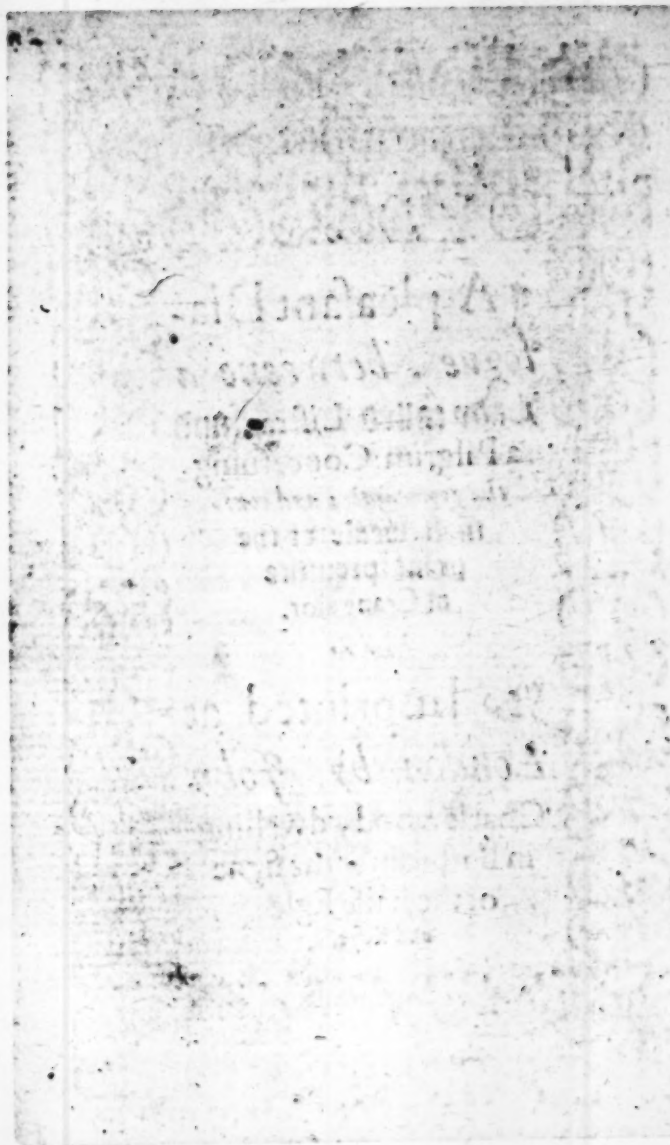


¶ A pleasant Dia-
logue . betweene a
Lady called Listra , and
a Pilgrim. Concerning
*the governments and com-
mon weale of the
great provinces
of Crangalor.*
1579.

Imprinted at
London by John
Charlewood, dwelling
in Barbican at the signe
of the halfe Egle
and Keye.



29
To the Worshipfull,
Maister Edward Diar,
Esquier: Lистра witherth
prosperity.



Iudge wor-
shiptul sir, that
you wil won-
der how I a
strainger, pre-
sume to write
this little dia-
logue to your

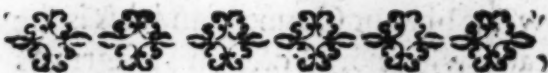
Worship: Nay rather you will mar-
uell, how also I write in the Englishe
tongue. But to make plaine these cau-
ses, fyrst I say, although I dwell so far
from your natie soyle, yet by traue-
lers I haue heard of your parentage &
vertuous minde touching the publike
weale of your Country, and this is the
cause wherefore I offer this Pilgrimes
talke vnto your Worship, and where
I write in your owne language, you

A.ii.

shall

shall vnderstand, that I proceede out of
a noble house and linage, where my
deare and louing parents, wished: yea
and also procured that I might haue
vnderstanding in forreyn languages,
among the which I chiefly desired to
speake and write the English tongue.
wherefore I craue of your worship, to
receyue this Pamphlet, and to pardon
my base stile in your language, consi-
dering I am a stranger, and so doo-
ing, my desire shall be fully satis-
fied, and God graunt your
gentle harts desire.

Y our louing friend
Listra, of Corinth.



of the Dialogue.

Fortuned, the
Lady Listra, coming
from her sumptuous
house in the Countrey
and going toward Corinth, accom-
panied with two proper younge
Gentlemen her Pages, she by
chaunce, ouertooke a poore Pil-
grime, clothed with a longe vesture
of sackcloth, and an vpper gar-
ment of the same, with a large felt
Hat on his head: this Pilgrime
was a man well grobne in yertes,
as appeared, by his white head and
longe beard, vnto whom the Lady
sayeth as followeth.

Lady. Well ouertaken, father
Pilgrime, and in good time.

Pilgrime. Good Madam you are
moste hartely welcom. L. Father
I pray you, whether doo you iour-
ney this waye. P. Forsooth Ma-

A.iii.

dam

dam now God willing I meane to
passe to Corinth, and from thence
into Asia Maior. L. I perceyue
your Pilgrimage hath bin longe,
but when meane you to cease and
take your rest. P. Madam when my
body is layed in Graue. For truely,
al mankinde hath but a pilgrimage
in this worlde: yea although they
liue at home in their natiue Coun-
trei and delectable houses, an ende
they must haue of their pilgrimage.
But I and suche other poore Pil-
grimes doo often see by Lande and
Sea, the admyrable workes of the
almightie. The which to tell when
I come home, the foolish wyll holde
me for a liar: yet I dooe dayly more
and more, praise God, who is so
great, and this is my only contenta-
cion L. But tell me father Pil-
grime go you now to visitt any mo-
nument of the Goddesse Flora, here
in Corinth. P. No Madam I care
not for such relikes. For my friend a
philoso-

29

Philosopher warned me by þ waye
as I came, saying. Non licet omnibus
adicere Corinthum: yea also he wis-
shed me not to buye repentance too
deare, among Dame Floras Dames.
L. Well father, doo you meane to
abide heere any long season? P. No
lenger Madam then I may amend
my Shooes, Hose, and also prouide
other furniture for my Scrippe and
Bottell. L. I pray you good father
holde me not for importunate, to
demaund of you a question oꝝ two.
P. Rather Madam you seeme so
wise, that I receyue pleasure by
your communication: therefore good
Madam say on. L. I will not re-
quite of you to signifye vnto me the
lawes, customes, rites, ceremonies,
and strange blages of the Hethites,
among whom you haue trauailed,
for I know the same to be horryble
and abhominable. But tell me I
pray you, haue you bin among the
Christians in East India. P. Yea Ma-

A, iiii.

Dam

dam I abode a certaine time, in the
famous Cittie called Orangalor,
which standeth situated neare the
pleasaunt Riuer of Citadalquiner.
This Cittie is not onely adorned
with beautie of sumptuous Tem-
ples, Towers & costly Houses, ple-
sant Orchards, & sweete Gardens;
but chiefly decked with notable
gouernment and celestiall Justice.
L. Hath this Countrey a Kinge or
a Prince for chiefe Lord and Ruler?
P. A Prince forsooth called Basha
Hally. L. Then I praye you tell
what reuerence doth those subiects
to their Prince. P. O Madam truely
exceeding great. But first they
say, yea and stedfastly beleue, that
they Prince, is the onely Deputie
and Litenant of God him selfe
within his dominions, to execute
and maintaine Justice, yea such
a one, that is not noted of any great
crime, for say they God is pure and
holp, euen so ought his Deputie to
be

29
be in maintaininge right and Justice. So that the subjects of this Princes, are wonderfull obedient, with life and goods, and other loyall service. L. Then must needes follow, that the Nobilitie are vertuous and prudent. P. Yea Madam, as members so necessarie to so godly a Prince, they are decked with humble haies, and farre from all corruption. L. The Cleargye then should seeme, to liue according to the Gospel. P. O Madam I cannot let, but highly comend y^e Cleargye, for the richest Bishops & Prelats are not trimmed in sylkes, but clothed in honest decent attire. These men name themselves the Criers of God, and Steward of the poore. For saye they cur as the lawes of the Prince are Proclained, through his dominions: so the intent his subjects should know his will, euen so say they, are we the Cryers of God to proclaynie, preache and set forth the
the

the lawes of the euerlasting God,
as well in teaching, as in our liuing
& behauiour: for if we do not so say
they, the Prophet telleth vs that
the blood of our flock shalbe deman-
ded at our hands. L. But why do
they go so plaine appareld, being
Lords and of great calling? P. I of
my selfe Adam, will say no more
then I haue harde at their owne
mouthes. They say that Christ wil-
led his holy Apostles, to leaue their
Hets and other worldly goods, and
follow him, who in at the time, that
his sacred Maiestie abode vpon
earth, had neuer any great bodilye
rest: but continuallye like a good
Shepheard went from valley to
valley, from hill to hill, from pasture
to pasture, to seeke his lost Sheepe,
and being found, brought them home
vpon his blessed Shoulders, to his
hird and Sheepfold, calling all-
wayes sinners to repentance: so
say they we being his disciples must
euery

every one of vs take by his owne
Crosse and followe him. L. Why
thē how can they dispend the great
profit and reuenues of their bishop-
ricks and other benefices. P. Why
Madam doo you maruell at that,
Then harken I pray you. These
good Prelates doo weekly go vnto
the common Gaile, where a great
number of prisoners are, some for
debt, and some for other offence, and
there doo they preach the worde
of God amonge them, perswading
them to repentance and to forsake
their euill liuing, they doo not onely
in this sort comfort the poore afflic-
ted prisoners, but also do according
to neede, cloath them which want
clothing: yea and thre times in the
yeare, at the principall fasts, all such
prisoners which lie in prison for the
sum of twentye Markes or vnder,
these good religious men, doo pay
the debt, and set the poore at liberty
with great admonition, how to
live

free from fallinge into danger a-
gaine. This lively worke of faith
springeth not alone in them, but al-
so the poore Orphants and May-
dens, which want dowries for mar-
riage, are provided out of the
house of Mercy, yea every sorte of
poore people are wel remembred a-
monge the. And in this sort say they
we are Stewarde of the poore ac-
cording to Christ his commaundea-
ment. L. Why then they deale not in
Merche, or other like Marchandise.
P. O no good Madam those wicked
vices, are farre from them, for true-
ly I may boldly saye, that at the
yeares end, all their great reuenues
are consumed, in order aforesayde.
L. And is there no other sorte of
religious persons, within the do-
minion of Crangalor? P. Yes
Madam, there is an other sorte of
Contemplatiues, who liueth by
the labour of theyr handes, in the
Mountaines, and these are Hulkes
weauers

295
men, which liue onely vpon
that occupation, and at certayne
tymes doo occupie themselves in
prayer, calling vpon the name of
Iesus. L. Truly father I de-
gitme I doo reioyce to heare of such
vertuous and religious men, who
are occupied daye and night in the
labore of God, for I would scarcely
haue beleued that any such had li-
ued on earth, well good father
proceede to the Ministers of the
Lawe. P. I shoulde not seeme
vnto you good Madam tedious:
I would say somewhat of they: be-
hangout. L. Saye rather you
doe me pleasure, and I geue you
mooste hartye thanks. P. firste
thei Iudges are excellent learned
men, & such as are chosen out of the
Vniuersity, by the Princes Coun-
sell, for their excellency, grauitye
and learning. These graue Iudges
haue no kinde offees, for scales or
reknowledging of writings, or such
like

like, but are maintained with reasonable stipend at the Princes cost. L. Why then there are no Iurles of twelue men to trye the right of any? P. Alas no Madam would you wth twelue simple men, without learning to decide the doubtfull and hard cases in lawe no, God so bid. L. Will not those Judges now and then take brybes? P. No Madam, for the punishment is greuous for such an offence: yea and the Prince to auoide that wickednesse, dooth verily make prerie enquiry of the administration of Justice, to gratify the good Judges and to punish the wicked. But yet I doe remember of one Judge, that tooke a Goose stuffed with gold for a bribe. But when the case was knowne to the Prince, he commaunded the Judges legge to be sawen off, with a woodden sawe, in the open Market place. And when the execution was doon, the Prince caused the Judge

296
Judge to come before him, saying
vnto him: sirra is the stuffing of a
Goose good meate, but the Judge
answered not one word. Wel quoth
the Prince receyue your office a-
gaine, and looke well what meate
you eate: who ruled after ward ex-
ceeding well. The example where-
of did so terrifie, that bribes were
cleane banished. L. Now assured-
ly, this Prince may welbe called
the Deputie of God, but sythens
the Judges are so vpight in Justice,
than what say you to the Counsel-
lers and other ministers of the lawe?
P. I must needes commend them
Madam, for there the good Law-
yers haue very sayze and large stu-
dies, and beset with many sayze
Chayres, so that the client when he
commeth is commaunded to sit him
downe in one of those chayres, and
to put on his bonet. Then he ope-
neth his case, if it appeare a iust and
lawfull sute: then the sayd Lawyer
Deuis

Denieth his Plea, and his Clarke
permitteth the same; with the knees
neare together, for they know not
what great spaces betwixt lines
after eight pence a sheete, meaneth
Now the Plea being drawen, and
contayne a large sheete of paper,
written as afore sayde, the Clyn-
paleth to his Lawier two shillings
and three pence for the Clarke,
wherewith they are well satisfied.
But if the cause appeareth not good
and iust, then the Lawyer perswa-
deth the party, not to deale any fur-
ther: and so alwayes wronge is
thrust out of the doores. These
Lawyers abhorre courtousnesse,
and know not what Golden An-
gels meane. The Judges sit daily
thorough the yere in iudgement,
the festiual dayes excepted, so that
there is no issue or trespall vpon one
point or braunch of a matter, but
rather by those learned Judges, a
whole matter is ended at once,
which

which is a good and godly waie. 297
The Counsellors in Lawe, sit on
each syde of the Judges: I meane
not on the same benche where the
Judges syt, but rather on each syde
of the iudiciall place, and the Jud-
ges at the vpper end. So there is
no strife who shal come to the Bar:
But when any ple is related. Then
it is lawfull for euery Lawyer to
exclaime the meaning of the woordes
on his Clyents behalfe: but with
very fewe woordes. L. But may
not the party agreeued, appeale of
any sentence? P. Yes, if the cause
amount aboue the sum of one hun-
dred pounde, the partie agreeued
may appeale to the Princes Coun-
sell: where alwayes two synguler
Counsellors attendeth such causes,
euen as a Chauncery to mittigate
extremity of Law. L. Then how
dooth the poore folke obtaine Jus-
tice against the riche and mightye.
P. O Madam wonderfull well.

B.i.

For

For the poore shall haue rather
more fauour then the ritch, it is so
Madam that the most famous lea-
ned man within the precinct of the
whole Cittie, he I say is appointed
for Advocate of the poore, and hath
a great stipend of the Citizens for
his paynes. And thinke you Ma-
dam that he is the basest office in a
Common weale? No: for this aduo-
cate is had in greatest honour, next
vnto the Princes Councell, & chiefe
Judges. And againe when the com-
plaint of the poore cometh before
the Judges in the iudicial Hall, then
saith the Attorny of the poore, who
hath also his wages of the Citizens.
My Lords, it may please you to
heare a poore mans cause. This
voyce is no sooner heard, when the
Judges stalet all matters, except
it touch the estate, and incontinent
the poore mans sute is dispatched:
for if it should not be so, then many
times would it happen, as once a
sute

sute depending betweene a poore
 Poticary and a Butcher, for when
 their Plea is determined by the In-
 ferior Judge: the Poticary caried
 priuely to the Judge a little Pot of
 Conserua, beseeching him to reme-
 ber his matter against the Butcher.
 The Judge tooke it and sayde he
 would prouide Justice. But when
 the Butcher heard of the presenting
 of this bribe, he went and killed a
 good fat Hog and brought it to the
 Judge, requesting his fauor against
 the Poticary: & Judge also receiued
 it, and bad him depart. It so fell out,
 that the sentence passed on the But-
 chers syde. But whē the poore Po-
 ticary had notice thereof, he came
 railing to the Justice house, saying
 to the Judge: sp; how chaunst you
 remembred not both my right & pot
 of Conserua. Yes quoth the Judge,
 I remember them bothe, but as for
 your Conserua, there came a Hog &
 threwo down your pot, & spilt it, so

B. ii.

that

that I neuer found any sweetenes
therein. Mary sir quoth þe Poticary
a murraine and a pestilence take
such a Hog that spilt both my Ius-
tice and Conserua. So that Ma-
dam I tell you this merry tale,
to the ende that you may know
how in this happy Lande, it
pꛛuaileth not for the rich to say I
haue a fat purse: for why, the good
Iudges, hath so great a feare of
God and the Prince, that no cor-
ruption can auaille. And certainly
the godly Diuines, are a great
cause thereof, for they will not let
to tell all estates their faulkes, by
some honest meanes: by reason
whereof, they doo well know, that
they theselues, shall come to iudge-
ment, and be Iudged, so that accor-
ding to the oppinion of S. Ierom,
they haue dayly the sounde of the
Trumpr in their eares, that shall
call to Iudgement. And this is the
pꛛincipall cause, that they do liue in
the

the feare of God, and are blessed.
L. I doo most highly praise this
godly rule and order. But how are
Criminall matters decided. P. For
soothe Madam the Judges which
haue the charge of Criminall mat-
ters, doo likewise sit all the whole
yeare in the iudiciall place: but as I
sayde before, festiuall dayes excep-
ted. These Judges vse great polli-
cy to searche out the troth, against
any accused of crime, and the troth
manifestly knowen, the offence is
corrected with greuous punish-
ment: but otherwise they haue
great feare of shedding innocent
bloud, by reason wherof euery pri-
soner is permitted to haue an ad-
uocate, & make exceptions against
his accusers, And when any offen-
der is condemned to suffer paines
of death, he hath thre dayes respite
to repent his former life, they also
haue good men that neuer leaueth
perswading them earnestly to re-

B.iii.

pent

pent, and only to stick vnto the mercy of our Lord Iesus. Truly Madam I haue seene some dye, with such penitent & humble harts, that any good Christian would haue commended their constant faith.

L. Sure, this is a charitable act. P. I must needs confesse Madam, that the people in this Country are fully perswaded, that there are but two wayes of eternitie, the one leadeth vnto perpetual ioy and euerlasting felicity, and the other to euerlasting, horrible and vnquenchable hell fier, the which bothe places, shall haue no end, whilst God is God, and he is infinite. L. The name of Iesus be praised for such a Country and people. P. Also Madam whilst I abode in Crangalor, I saw three persons punished, the one was a woman, and she was convicted of Sorcery & Witchcraft, but no hurt doone by her to either man or beast, approued: yet for her dealing in
that

12
302
that arte, she was condemned. The
execution was, she was set vpon an
Assle, her body naked vnto her shoul-
ders, and annoynted all ouer with
Hony, the which was beset full of
small feathers of Downe, with a
Witer on her head, of a yarde long,
and in this sorte she rode about the
streets accustomed, with a Trum-
pet blown before her, and a Cryer
manifesting her offence. An other
was punished for perjury, this man
rode likewise vpon an Assle, about
the accustomed streetes: but not na-
ked. And in the Markett place, there
was a Barboz attending for hym,
with his Instruments, and there
he was forced to open his mouthe,
and all his teeth being accounted for,
the Barboz drew out euery fith
tooth, in such sort Madam, that
neither money, nor friendship can
redeeme any punishment in that
Countrey. The thyrd person that

B. lili.

A

I saw punished, was a witteoll and
he I say, rode vpon an Asse about
the sayd streetes, with a Hartes
horne on his head ful of small Bels,
and his wife rode aiter whipping
him, and then followed the hange-
man, whipping them bothe. L. O
moste happy Land, where vice is so
punished. But I pray you say father
the poore Prisoners that are impris-
soned for det, are they put in prons?
P. No Madam, for there they hold
opinion, that none ought to were
Prons, but such as hath committed o-
dious crimes, for otherwise say they
þ Haile is no other thing but onely
a saie custodry. L. Yet they pay fees
for their Prons. P. Alas Madam God
forbid: for thinke you, that it were a
iust cause, that a poore man, who
hath fallen into debt by sundry mis-
haps, should now in prison be puni-
shed with fees of Prons, and incurte
into a new debt: nay they hold such
blage for abhominable extortion,
and

and a thinge odious in the sight of
God. L. But yet I thinke they
paye eighterne pence a day for their
meate, and a groate for their beed,
or at the least twelue pence a day,
and a groate for their beed. P. That
also Madani is holden for an abo-
minable vse. But troth it is, that
any Prisoner for debt, may bring
his beed, his meate and drink from
whence he wil. And if he be so poore
that he hath nothing wherewith
to maintaine himselfe. Then the
house of charitie provided for such a
one. L. What fees hath the Jaylor
then? P. Forsooth syxe pence for e-
very Prisoner, and also a yearely
stipend of the Cittizens, sufficient
to mainetaine an honest man. L. I
haue father Pilgrim thzoughly vn-
derstood all your talke. But now I
pray you how dooth the Notaries,
Skizueners, and such like officers
vse themselves. P. Madam I must
also commend their vseage: for why
you

you shall vnderstand , that every
Notary , Scriuener or suche like
officer , concerninge either tempo-
rall or ecclesiasticall affaires haue
their offices from the Prince , for
a certayne summe of money vnder
the Princes Scale : the which
offices each one dooth enioye for
terme of life , except he make resig-
nation thereof to his sonne , or
some other friend, fiftene dayes or
more before his death and for
wante of suche resignation the of-
fice commeth againe to the Prince:
but in effect, euer such officer geueth
sufficient Sureties to the Prince,
for the true and faithfull executing
of his office , by meane where of all
falle wytynges , and abhominable
deceipts are vtterly banished. More
euer euer such Notary or Scriue-
ner hath his bookes of Recordes,
wherein the parties obligd dooth
set their firmes and scales, with two
or thre witnesses , which testifie
that

14
302
that they do know, that the parties
so obliged, are the very selfe same
men, to auoide all collusion. This
doon the Scribeuer vnder his
firme and sygne, geueth the partie
creditour the coppe of the Bonde,
which is auailable, and pleadeable
in Lawe: the cause hereof is to
auoide all subtiltie, for many times
poore men by some sinister meane
or casualty, hath his writings stol-
len, enbesselled, burned, or loste:
yet were it not iust, that those men
should lose their right and title.
In consideration whereof the ori-
ginall matters remayneth alieue
in the sayde Scribeuers bookes,
in order aforesayde. Euery Ob-
ligation containeth a sheete of
Paper, neere written, for the
which the Scribeuer is to haue
foure pence and no more, and o-
ther foure pence for the Coppe
if the partye will haue it. Wit-
thys muste I saye vnto you
Madam

Madam the cause of this godly go-
uernment is , that once in two oꝝ
threē yeeres , the Prince sendeth se-
cret visitoꝝ : who taketh all these
Scriueners oꝝ Notaries Recoꝝde's
into theyꝝ power , and commaunde
to Proclaime thꝛough the Cittie,
that if any person oꝝ persons, know
any falshood in the sayde Officers,
concerning their Offices, that then
they come and manifest the same:
and the offence oꝝ offences knowen,
some hath their hands cut off, other
some depꝛiued from their offices,
and others condemned to the Gallie
foꝝ slaues : yea the Lawe is that if
any wꝛitting chaunce to be enterly-
ned, then must the Scriuener recite
the same woꝝds at the foote of the
wꝛitting , befoꝝe the partie oꝝ par-
ties seale thereto. L. But is this
oꝝder thꝛoughout all the Princes
Dominions, in Citties, Villages,
and Townes? P. Yea truly Ma-
dam, and all other wꝛittings of no
effect

15
33
effect, except some Billes or writing
made in extreme necessity, which
are afterward recknoleged before
the Judge, or els remaine of none ef-
fect. L. This godly order must
needes be profitable to the Prince.

P. Nay Madam much more profit-
table I say to the common weale,
for the auoyding of many bzabling
and wicked lutes attempted in law.

L. Father Pilgrim, I am well sa-
tisfied in these pointes. But how
dooth Maiors or other gouernours
of great Citties behaue theselues?

P. O Madam exceeding well. For
each ruler of a famous Cittie deligh-
teth not in Gluttony, and Belly
cheere, but rather is very bigilant
and carefull for the benefyt of the
Cittie: he I say, commeth not vpon
dayes appointed, to visyt the Ba-
kers and other Vittellers, but ra-
ther followeth the order that Christ
hath prescribed, which is how his
comming shalbe when he is not loo-
ked

hed for : euen so dooth this good
Ruler of Crangalor , come at suche
tymes to vifit the Cittizens , that
some dooth reioyce , but others doo
tremble at his sodaine comming , pe
in the night season when others
leepe at quyet rest , he wandereth
round about the Cittie , personally
in all blinde lanes , and solitary pla-
ces , to see what watch is kept , to
harken for bibbers and Dronkerds ,
to searche out Hoozes , and Hooze-
mongers , and to examine suspiti-
ous guesstes . I am sure Madam
that the Gouvernour of Crangalor ,
hath expulled a number of such vi-
cious persons , out of that Cittie ,
yea it seemeth now a terrenall pa-
radice : but wot you what is the
cause of this : forsoothe at the tyme
of the terme of expiration of the
sayde Gouvernours charge , the
Prince appointeth a new Gouver-
nour , who commaundeth the for-
mer Gouvernour and al his officers ,
to

16
304
to keepe theire owne houses as pris-
soners for the space of fortye dayes:
and then they shal be brought through-
out the Cittie, that if any per-
son or persons, poore or ritcher,
can laye any extortion, bribes, or
other offence, against the sayde
Gouernour or Officers, that then
they come and complaine, and shall
haue present remedy and satisfac-
tion. But when those fortye dayes
are expired, and no offence founde:
O what great Honour receyueyth
such a Gouernour: yea and how
highly is he esteemed of his Prince.
L. Truly father Pilgrime that
is a blessed Lande: but what can
you saye of all such officers, which
hath the receite and dealinges a-
bout the Princes reuenues?
P. Once in three yeare Ma-
dam secret enquierye is made of
theyr dealinges, and theyr bookes
narrowlye searched, so that the
Prince cannot bee decapued.

L. O

L. O father Pilgrime, the sunne
declyneth apace, and loth I am to
leauē your godly conuersation: but
yet I pray you say, how dooth wo-
men behaue themselues in that con-
trei. P. Very honest and vertu-
ous they are Madam. For in that
Citty, you shall not see neyther Wi-
ues, nor Maydes with hand Bas-
kets, or otherwise wander about
the Citty, because the Husbonds
and they men slaues do prepare all
necessaries, for their houses and
families: so that the women straye
not abroad, except on the Sabbath
day, or other festiuall dayes, when
they go to the Temple, or els when
they go abroade in their Husbonds
company to recreate themselues:
for otherwise the Husbonds feare
that they should haue some euill
wares brought home in those hand
baskets. L. I haue yet many other
things to enquire of you: but I pray
you tel me, haue you bin at any time

In England? P. Neuer but once 805
 Madam, and then I came to the fa-
 mous Cuttye of London, to take
 Shipping into Scithia. L. But
 that Lande? P. Forsoothe Ma-
 dam at that time Raygned, and I
 hope yet dooth, a vertuous May-
 den Queene, whose beautye and
 rare vertues, whose wisdom and
 synguler learning: yea her wonder-
 ful knowledge in sundry language:
 the like, I neuer heard nor knewe in
 in any parte of the worlde where I
 haue trauelled into: And yet haue I
 byn in some part of Asia, in some part
 of America, and in some parte of Eu-
 ropia. L. This is belceue me the
 straungest thinge that as yet you
 haue tolde mee. God preserue her,
 and if I were as younge as I haue
 byn, I would gladly go see so gra-
 cious a Lady and Maiden Queene.
 But I perceyue considering you
 went that way to take Shipping
 C.I. into

into the Lande of Scithia, you had
no leysure to enquire of the commo-
ditie of that Lande. P. No trues-
ly Madam, tyme would not permit
me: for I was no sooner come to
London, but the shippes were cra-
dye to hoyle vp sayles and depart.
L. I feare father Pilgrime, the
shutting in of Corinth Gates, be-
cause night appoacheth on so faste:
wherefore good father, let vs now
make the more haste, and syce you
are a strainger here, you shall abide
this night with me, with such pooze
there as I may make you. P. God
reward you good Madam, I wyll
not refuse your gentle offer.

Now the Lady Listra, and the
Pilgrim enter into Corinth, where
the Pilgrim was well entertayned
and lodged: yea and at his depar-
ture from thence, the Ladye gaue
him spending money, for his ior-
ney, with faithfull promise made by
the Pilgrime at his returne, to ma-
nifest

18
306
nifest vnto that Lady, all strainge
things, that he should heare or see
in his pretended Journey.

FINIS.



Booke.

Pilgrime for thy telling troth,
Perhap thou shalt be shent:
In recompence of all thy toyle,
And time so godly spent.

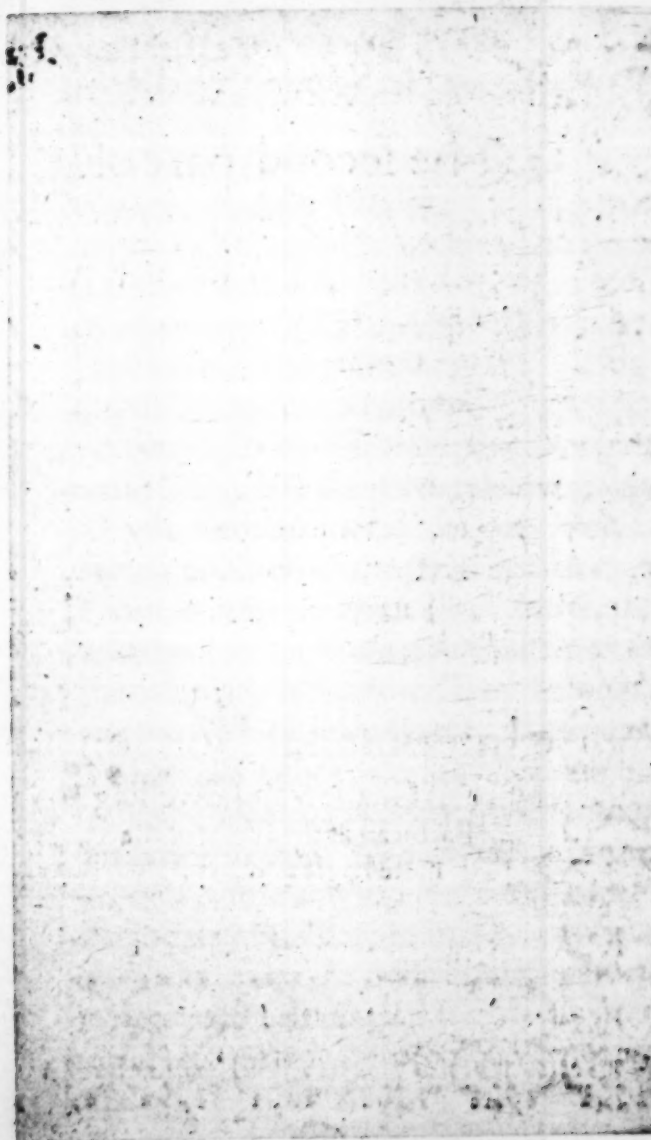
Pilgrime.

What care I for recompence,
For profit or for gaine:
The God that gaue me fortitude,
Vill well rewarde my payne.

EINIS.

T. N.





To the right Worshipfull
Master *Edward Dyar*. &c.

The poore Pylgrime wisheth
felicitie.

AT my returne out
of Asia vnto Corinth, right
Worshipful Syr: I was har-
bored at my good Lady Li-
stra, her house: who according to her ac-
customed clemencie, dyd friendly enter-
tayne mee. Yea, if I should here resyte the
manifolde gentlenesse, at her hands recey-
ued, some would iudge mee for a flatterer.
But let euerie one iudge according to his
fantasie, I wyll not let as long as lyfe endu-
reth, but highlie commende her vertuous
deedes and lyuing. After that I had en-
formed this good Lady, of the principall
poynts of my iorney: she saide vnto mee,
Father, your last communication, before
your going into Asia: I sent vnto a Gētle-
man in Englande, by a certaine Marchant
a friend of mine, the which I hope he hath
receaued: And considering that I am a

A.ii.

poore

The Epistle Dedicatorie.

poore Gentlewoman, and not knowen in those partes: I pray you write, and sende vnto him the brieve discourse of your late voyage into Asia. I knowe that his gentle nature will thankfully accept it, and you shal also therin do me pleasure. Alas good Madame, quoth I, I can neither write, nor yet speake the Englishe tongue. Why quoth she, that is not material. But I pray you wryte in the Arabia tongue, for here are in this Cittie many Marchauntes, thy friends, that can translate the same. And in accomplishment of my good Ladies wyl, I haue so done. But truly, I knowe not whether the translation doth agree with the originall: wherefore I remyt the same to your Worshippes learned iudgement. Yea, and if I may know that these my trauelles be taken in good part, I will hereafter wryte to your VVorshippe of greater matters. Humbly crauing that you wyll impute my boldnes, to my Ladies commaundement. And the almighty be alwayes your defendor.

*Your VVorshippes most humble,
The Poore Polarime.*

The Booke.

309

ALas, who would a Pylgrime be,
such toyle, and moyle to see:
And might at home, in pleasaunt lyfe,
haue worldly iolitic?

And now some men, do call thee Roge,
and Vacabond also:
And captaine of inuencions,
with many mischiefes mo.

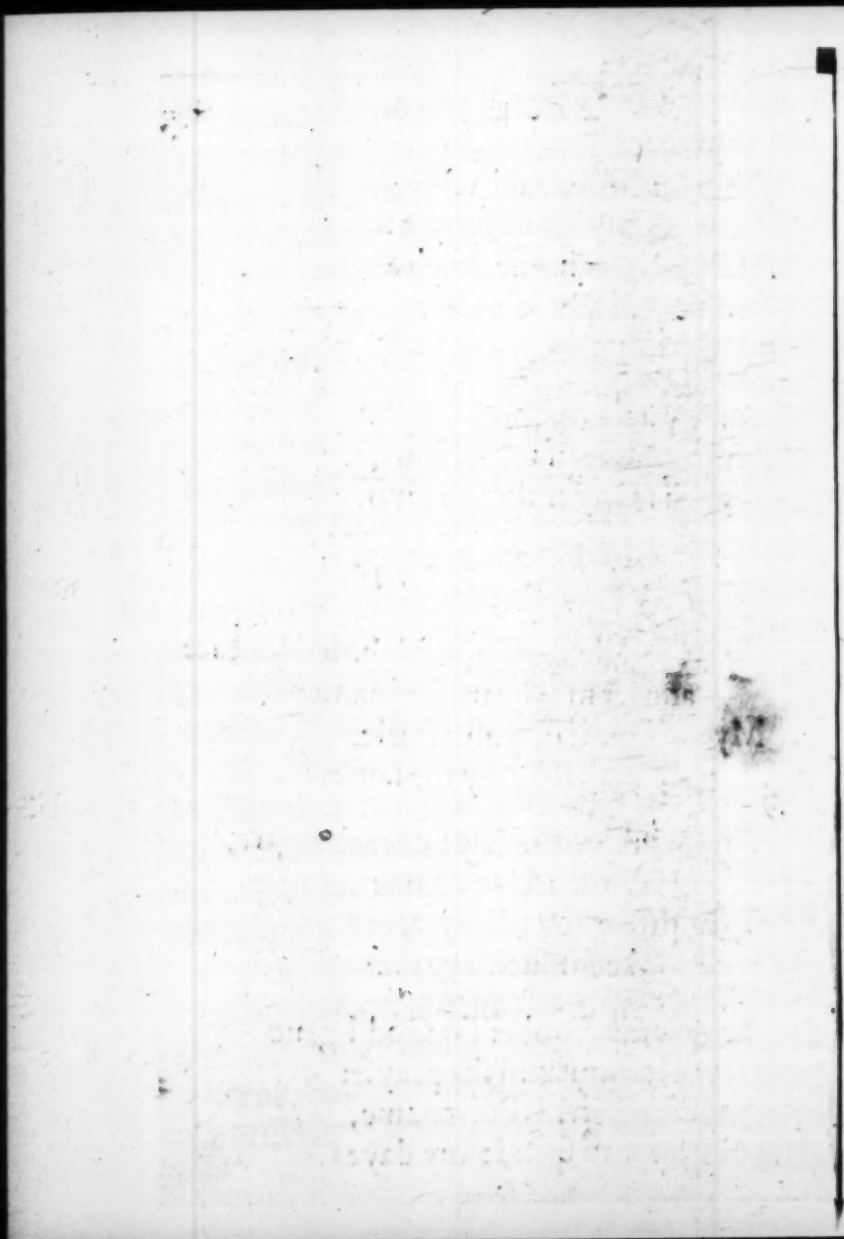
The Pylgrime.

GOod getle Booke, hold thou thy peace
and let mee beare the blame:
My armour is of trusty Steele,
and Troth shall say the same.

And thinke you, that I dare compare,
my labour and my paine:
To glottony, or ydle lyfe,
or looke for such a gaine?

No, no my Booke: To God I geue
the honour and the prayse:
In calling on his holie name,
I hope to spende my dayes.

A.iii.



310

The returne of the poore

¶ Pilgrime out of Asia, vnto
Corinth.

fter five yeeres were fully ex-
pyred, the poore Pilgrime
returned backe againe out of
Asia into Corinth: his gar-
mentes tozne in peeces, his
face leane, withered, and parched with the
Sunne, his feete blystered, and his body
weake and faint, so that with much paine
entring into the Cittie: he came at length
to his good friende, the Lady Listra, her
dooze, and there sate him downe vppon a
bench of stone: he had not spttē long there
when a mayde of the house came forth, &
espied him, who with soden ioye, ran vn-
to her Lady, saying: O Madame, olde fa-
ther Pilgrim is returned out of Asia, and
sitteth now at your gate. The good La-
dy had no sooner heard her maidens tale,
when she came forth: and when she had
beholden him a while, by the furniture of
his body, she scarcely knew him. But yet the

She sayde: alas deere father, how are you
chaunged: your couēnance doth shew of
many a weary step that you haue made,
in your so long a iorney. The teares I say
trickled downe the pooze Pylgrimes face
with very ioy of hart. The good Lady
tooke him by the hande, and brought him
into a fayre Parler, She caused her may-
dens to prouide sweet and warme water
for his feete: and then she commaūded all
his rags to be taken from him, and cau-
sed to laye him downe in a ritche and soft
bedde, she also prouided dainty meates to
comfort him withall. That night, shee
would not trouble him with any kinde of
talke. But in the morning when she had
vnderstoode howe he was awake from
sleepe, and had taken wel his rest y night,
she came to him, and asked how he fared.
P. Madam, quoth he. y blessing of God be
alwayes with you, for I feele my self now
reutued euen from death to lyfe. L. Well,
thē father, geue God the praise, & whylest
your dynner is a dressing, I wyll syt and
keepe you company, for it wyl not be long
vntill the Taploz come to make you new
apparell.

32
apparell. P. O good Madam, God al-
waies reioyces you: for truly I am bold
to say. That if I had not commended this
last night vnto your house, I had surely
dyed in the streete: my body was so
weake, my feete so sore: yea, & my hart
soe pinched. And therefore while lyfe
lasteth, I will not be forgetfull of your
charitable actes. L. Why father, I do
but my duty: for Gods labors doth
teach vs, by his workes of mercie, and
by his holy worde, that we are bounde
to comfort the afflicted and harborers,
because it is a worke that is dear to
God himselfe: yea, in the olde Testament
doth appeare, how Angels haue com-
men in shape of poore wyghtnes, to
the holy Patriarkes doore. But now
if it please you, we will take a booke of
your long and weary tomy: P. Ma-
dame, I am now ready to enforce you
therof; with all my hart.

B.j.

¶ The

**The begynning of the Pylgrimes
iorney into Asia.**

At my departure from Corynth,
I tooke my waye alwayes East-
warde, and God hee knoweth
through many a wyde and Deserte
place I passed: and after many perilles,
harde lodginge, and worse fare: I
came to the foote of the hyghe Moun-
taine in Armenia, where Noe his Arke
first touched, after the destruction of
the worlde by water. And from
thence I trauelled to a fayre and great
Cittie, of Mahomettes, called Zanzibar,
whitch standeth within the Empyre of
the great Zophy.

The scituation of this Cittie pleased
me well, for the walles and buylding
were bewtifull to beholde: And
by the waye as I came, had notyce
howe certayne Christyans dwelled
within

6

both lights Cattle: to pasture by them³¹
sheues, euen as the Lewes which dwell
in Rome, and other Cattle. Some
I hauing some vnderstanding in the
Arabia tongue, presumed to approach
neere the Gates: the Porters percei-
uing howe I was a Christian, per-
mitted me to come in. But when I
was entred, the Mahomettes, which
neuer had seene any Christian of im-
cloathing or habite: some of them I
say, mocked at me: some moued like
an Ape: other some hemmed, & cough-
ed at me: other some called me Dogge,
Koge, and Macabonde: others saye,
howe I was a notorious sype. And
being in this perplexion, I spake not
one worde, but rather looked downe-
wardes: saying to my selfe, God suffer-
ed for me many opprobrious wordes,
among the cruell Lewes. And then it
pleased God, that I mette by chaunce
with one Mighell a Christian, and he
seeing me a straynger, and a man of
B. II. his

his Religion, full gently brought mee
home to his house, where his wife and
chylzen did louingly entertayne mee,
so that all that day, I abode with him.
And the next day I was frasted among
the Congregation, who demaunded
many thinges of mee, concerning the
estate of our Religion, and when I had
satisfied them in euery point: I rehear-
sed vnto them the blessed state of the
common weale of Crangalor, whcreof
they receaured great pleasure.

These good men kept me with them
whohole weeke: and than seeing my de-
terminatio, was to trauell Eastwards:
they gaue me instructions for my way,
and afterwarde brought mee to the
Townes ende, and prayed vnto God
for mee. L. Then you learned not
much touching their common wealth.
P. Truly Madame, there was not
much to learne, for they were not a-
boue one thousande persons: I meane
Christians, who lyued in great confor-
mitie and brotherlie loue, but yet in
subiec:

subiection, and tributaries to the Zo-
phy . The most or greatest number
of these Christians , were Artificers
which wrought in Sylke Tapestrye.

L. Then I pray you proceede. P. from
Zanzibar , I tooke the waye towarde
the Cittie of Pembay , which standeth
distant fiftene dayes iorney . This
Cittie is situated neere a pleasant Ri-
uer, and exceeding well walled . It is
also a place of great trade of Mar-
chauntes of diuers Nations . There
are many sectes of Religion, as Maho-
mettes , Epicures , Nestorians, and many
good Christians, which haue the grea-
test part of the Cittie to inhabite in. It
was my chaunce to happen into the
house of one Raphaell , who kept an
Inne, and was a man of good and god-
lie conuersation : He I saie, knowing
mee to be a Sylgrime , and lately com-
men out of Europe , was exceeding
glad of my company , so that after a
whyle that I had abode with him: He
shewed vnto me many things touching

B.iii. their

they? gouernment and commo weale:
Here also vppon a Sundaye , at after
dinner , tooke mee with him , and
brought mee to Iesus Colledge : for
quoth he , we haue among these Stu-
dients euery Sabbath daye, some ver-
tuous Commedy represented.

But when I came among the Stu-
dientes , they friendlie entertayned
mee , and forthwith they brought
vs to a sumptuous Hall , where the
Commedy shoulde be shewed , and
placed my Hoste Raphaell with mee,
where wee might beholde at wyl.
Nowe when all the Magistrates, and
maisters of the house were placed, ac-
cording to their dignities and estate.

There came out in good order, fortye
and twentie Chyldren, gallantlie dis-
guised , and eache of them, for the most
parte , brought a scurrall kinde of In-
strument of Musicke, playing and syn-
ging , which mee thought was a cele-
stiall noyse . This done , they began
all

all to daunce a rounde, by the sound of
their Instruments.

But when they were in the myd-
dest of their ioye and pleasure: Came
lurking Death, with his sharpe ar-
rowe, and strake one of them: who
incontinent, fell downe dead. Then
all the rest beganne to leaue off from
their Musicke, and to looke vpon each
other, wondering at the soden happr,
as men amazed. But within a lytle
space, they returned to their Musicke
again: Neuerthelesse, in conclusion,
Death carryed them all away, by one,
and one, in order aforesayd.

This Tragical Show was no sooner
at an ende. When a proper young man,
cloathed in blacke, entered into the
place: saying, as followeth. Ye ho-
nourable and magnificall beholders:
first, ye haue here set ne but a Dumb
Showe, with some pleasure of voyce,
and Instrument. But my comming
is to make playne the meaning ther-
of.

B. iiii,

De

¶ We see and maye consider howe we
careles worldlinges, in the myddest of
all our vaine delighes, howe sodenlie
the officer Death cometh for vs: yea,
and when we see one of our neighbors
dead, howe for a whyle we wonder
and are amazed, saying: this man, was
well and in good health yesterdape.
But after a fewe dayes we forget his
sodden death, and turne to our pastime
and pleasures againe.
¶ Alas, howe blinde are we, that wyl not see, and
consider, howe iudgement is alreadye
geuen; that all creatures must leaue
this transitorie and mortall lyfe. yea,
we carrie but for the Sheriffe Death
to come for vs to execution. For note
ye, that when two offenders are con-
demned to dye: the one to be executed
in one place, and the other in another.
And when the Officer fetcheth away
the one this daye, his fellowe maye
well knowe that hee shall goe to mor-
rowe, because theyr offender was all
one. Euen so, let vs consider, that
if when

9

when wee see our Brother dead: to³¹
daye , let vs looke for the Officer to
morrowe , and so doing we shall lye
in the feare of God , and be happy.
For assuredly, there are seuen dishes
layde before vs , of the which of force
we must taste . That is to saye, that
if the Sheriffe Death , come not for
vs the Sundaye , than looke for him
the Mundaye : if not then, his com-
ming shall be some other daye of the
seuen.

And therefore for Christes sake,
haue ye the same in memorie . And
then shall ye not taste of everlasting
Death . And so Madame , the god-
lie Tragedy was ended for that day.
L. O blessed exercise : Cruellie fa-
ther Hylgtime , God hath endued
this people with the light of his ho-
lie spiritte . P. Yea Madame , you
woulde say so if you knew all . For
you shall vnderstande , that adulterie
is there punished with bodily death.
And for blasphemie against the holie
name

name of Iesus, their tongues are cut
out of their heads.

And he that bringeth into that Cit-
tie, any newe deuised garment, is
whipped for his labour, about the
Citie, and afterwarde banished for
euer. But I am sure that my gar-
ments were so bare, that no proude
man would couet the same.

Like wise Sadam, they abhorre
great and sumptuous feastes, and
Banquettes: for they holde opinion
howe, that at euery great Banquet,
the Diuell him self is a present guest.
For, saye they, that wicked spyrite
presumed to come incorporate in the
body of his friende Iudas, to the ce-
lestiall Banquet of our Sauour Je-
sus Chryste: Yea, he was at He-
rodes feast, when the holy Prophet
Saint Iohn Baptiste, had his heade
broken of: Hee was also at King
Bathazar his feast, when he was
serued in the vessels of the Temples:
Yea,

yea say they, some synneth so in glut-
tony, that when hee commeth
from the feast, he casteth his gorge:
Iwys Madam, many Autho:rs, they
rehearsed vnto mee, but my weake
memorpye coulde not beare them a-
way. Yet notwithstanding, they
doo a loto of godly meeting, and mo-
derate cherte. L. O blessed people.
But tell me ffather, how long abode
you there? P. Forsooth, I was by
those good men detayned, the space
of fifteene dayes. And than the Go-
uernours of the Congregation gaue
me spending money, and brought
me more then one myle on my way.
Yea, and by my troth Madame, my
good Host Raphaell woulde not take
one penny for my charges. L. The
more he was to be commended: But
from thence, whether went you?
P. Harry Madame, I than tooke
the waye to Cananor, which stan-
deth from thence, twentye dayes
iorney.

This

This Cittie is also a beutifull thing,
and lyeth situated in the borders of
the Emppye of the great Chan of Ca-
chay. And by meanes of Letters of
commendations : I was there lo-
vinglie receyued, and lodged in the
house of one maister Peter. Who was
an excellent learned Whisition, hee I
say, instructed me of all the orders of
that Cittie, for they are most Christi-
ans: except a fewe Iewes, which haue
theyr Synagogue and dwelling by
them selues.

It happened, whylest I was there
on a Saturdaye, wandring vp and
downe the Towne with my Host, at
one of the clocke at after noone. The
Lords chiefe Judges, were going to
visit the common prison. Lo, quoth
maister Peter, where my Lordes the
Judges goeth to visit y^e Gaile, which
custome they obserue euerie Satur-
day at this hower. I praye you go
with me, and you shall see their order
of Justice : marry good my Hoste, I
thanke

11
31
thanke you, quoth J. And so we follo-
wed the Judges when they were re-
turned. They went personally to every
litle Dungeon, saying to the prisoners,
what want ye? do the Notaries, or
Secretaries, Aduccates, and Attor-
neyes do their duty? if not, tell vs, and
your iustice shall not be delayed? Af-
ter this generall visitation: they go
vnto a Hall of Justice, which is with-
in the prison. And being late done
in þ Judicial place, the Tayler is cal-
led for: who forthwith is commaun-
ded to bring all þ prisoners that hath
bene brought in that weeke. one by
one. Then sayth the Judge to the
first, syra, why are you here detry-
ned? Forsooth my Lords, sayth he, I
was committed hyther, vpon the co-
maundement of our Algerman. But
say they, haue you committed any of-
fence? No my Lords, sayth he. Then
the Notarie of the Warde is sent for,
of whom the Judges demaund what
is layde against that man: Forsooth
my

my Lordes, sayth the Notarie, who
is bounde to keepe the Records of
the Warde . Nothing I finde, but
a commaundement from our Alder-
man . Well, then sayth the Judges,
set the prisoner at lybertie, and geue
him a precept against the Alderman,
for his damage and charges, which
forthwith is taxed.

And in this order a number are
delyuered euerie Saturday : yea, and
if there be any offendendozs, in any
crimynall causes, Justice is executed
with al diligence, and the tructh tho-
rowly sought out.

After this, I sawe a poore leane
man brought before the Judges, who
sayde vnto him, syra, wherefoze are
you prisoner ? Forsooth my Lordes,
quoth he, for debt . Why then, sayde
they, how chaunce you pay not your
debt. Alas my good Lordes, answered
he, I haue nothing wherwithall
to satisfie the same, but only my poore
carkase which here perissheth with
hunger

12
hunger and nakednes. Is that true? 316
sayde they: then they commaunded
an Officer to call the Creditor, who
came forthwith. Then sayde the
Judges vnto him, why doo you suf-
fer this man to perishe here? My
Lords, sayde he, he is my debtor.
Yea, quoth the Judges, but it is pro-
ued that he hath not wherewithall
to paye, but onely his body: therfore
what say you, will you haue Justice?
Yea trulie my Lords.

Then the Judges commaunded
the sayd Creditor, to take his debtor
home with him, and there to geue
him meate, drinke, and cloath, and
also to allowe him for his seruice, a
certaine peece of wages, the which
was to be discounted out of his for-
mer debt, and so to serue vntill the
debt were fully payd.

And then if there be any seconde
Creditor, the sayde debtor shall be set
ouer vnto him in lyke order, with
great charge to entreate him lyke a
good

good matter. Or otherwise the Justice will remedy his wrong, so that none perisheth in prison: for debt is not, saye they, to bee punished with death in prison, except it be determinate bankrouths, who willingly breake with other mens goodes: for in such a case the matter is plaine felony, and the offender suffereth paines of death for y same. L. O charitable people, I reioice to heare of their liuely faith. P. Madam, many other godly thinges I saw, the which for tediousnesse sake, I now let passe.

After ten dayes that I abode there, I tooke my waye towardes Quiloa, which standeth fīue & twenty dayes iorney from thence, and is a Cittie of great trafique of Spicerie, cloath of Golde and precious Stones: it standeth scituated vpon a hyll, and a farre off, the walles seemeth of beaten gold: for with y reuerberation of the Sun, the Stones of the walles being resplendent, geneth forth a maruelous goodly

12
319
goodly shewe . And at the foote of
the hyll, passeth a goodly Riuer, de-
hed with many pleasant Orchards,
Gardyns . and other recreations.
In this Cittie are but two sortes of
people, the one Christians, the other
Gentyles, they lyue all in great qui-
etnesse.

Nowe as I went wandering by
and betwene the Towne : I espyed a
sumptuous house of Stone , with
fowre sayre Towers : Quoth I, to
one that stode by, I pray you, what
Lordes house is this? Harry quoth
he , it doth appertayne to the Lorde
of all Lordes , because it is Gods
house, and is called the house of Mercie:
I dyd not well vnderstande his
meaning . Therefore I replied,
praying him to shew the substance
of his wordes . The honest Gentle-
man sayde as follooweth . Brother
Pilgrime, pou shall vnderstand, that
this house was buyt in the tyme of
the godlye Emperour Constantine,

C. i.

and

and the founders thereof, named it
the house of Mercy.

And at the beginning, the custome
was: That when any crych man dy-
ed, of Derty some thing was given to
the house of Mercy: so that in few
yeres, the treasure in this house be-
gan to multiply.

And the the graue Fathers entred
into consyderation of the bestowing
of the same. Wheras it was decreed
that eury yere at Easter, two hun-
dred poore Maydens, of honest name
and fame, should there be relieved in
this sort.

Once every moneth, certaine good
men were appointed to make priuy
enquety in every Warde, of all such
maydens, and their behauour. And
then their names were set do'vne in
the Records of the sayd house. And
husbandes accordingly prouided for
them: yea, such men as were Artify-
cers, and able by their laboꝝ to main-
taine an honest woman. And at the
feast

feast of Easter, was to be seene al ne-
cessaries of household, plased round
about the sayd house of Mercy, for þ
sayd two hundred young beginners.
And the householde stuffe of each of
them did amount to the sum of one
hundred Crowns. L. But is it true
father Pilgrime, that there are such
godly people? P. Ye truly Madame.
Also at the feast of Mary Magdalen, þ
Justice gathreth together, all þ light
women & comen harlots, & bringeth
them perforce to a sayre place: where
as that daye some famous man doth
preache. I my selfe chaunced to be
at this feast. And at that tyme, an
excellent learned man dyd preach the
conuerston of Mary Magdalen, Declas-
ring of her wantonnesse, and woꝛld-
ly delighthes. But quoth he: when
she had tasted of the sweete doctrine
of Christ our maister, her eyes were
then opened, where shee sawe that
fylthy puddell of sinne, that she was
entered into.

C. ff.

And

And then calling for grace, the spirit
of the Lorde was not denyed her.
Truely Madame, if you had heard
this Gospell preached, you woulde
haue sayd that a hart of stone woulde
haue gushed out, with teares and
sobbes. At the ende of his sermon
the Preacher spake with a loud
voyce: saying, is there any among
you, wylling to forsake her synne
lume, and turne vnto Christ as Ma-
rie Magdalen dyd? If there be any
such, holde vp your hand, that I may
knowe you. So that Madame, at
that tyme, I sawe fyfteeen common
women conuerted: who were in-
continent taken out of that compa-
ny, and by the house of Mercie, they
were prouided in marriage.

The resydue returned home vnto
Sodom againe. L. Alas, and woulde
not they also repent and conuert?
P. No Madam, their hartes were
hardened. Here I abode ten dayes,
where I was verie frendlye bled.
And

15
And from thence I departed, and
by the meere the Sea syde, and
came to a great Island, called Coben,
In the which standeth a fayre Citie,
well replenished with people: but
themost of them are Papistes, after
a certayne manner. I arrived there
on a great festiuall daie in the morn-
ing. And entring into a fayre place,
where was a great multitude of
people, I sawe preparation for a
solempne Procession: In this place
standeth the common Hayle. And
after I had abode there a whyle, I
saw the Procession comming, in the
myddest whereof, their Sacrament
was borne vppon mens shoulders.
Then followed euerie Occupation,
who brought eache of them their
Saint vppon mens shoulders lyke-
wise.

It chaunced the Taylors to carrie
their Advocate or patron, who was
our Lady. And the Fishermen vpon
shoulders also their patron, which

was a Saynt, who sometyme had
beene a Domynicke frere, called
Saint Elmo. Now the sylhermen
presuming to bee of greatest pre-
myence, because they first founde
and discovered that Ilande: Came
rustling in among the Taylors, to
haue Saint Elmo goe next the Sa-
crament, who was a Saint, clothed
lyke a Domynike frere, and carryed
a Shyp in his hande.

The byople began so hotte, that on
a sodaine, fise hundred swords were
drawne, and I am sure aboute fortye
broken pates. Now the Taylors
whylest the sylhermen were sygh-
ting, caught Saint Elmo & his En-
sygne, and carryed him to the prison,
crying out to the Taylor: saying, o-
pen, open the doore; let him in, let
him in. Why, quoth the Taylor, do ye
bring a Saint prisoner? A Saint,
quoth they, yea, and well woorth
for twentie pennes agoe, we had
such a byople about him. And now
he

begeth about to put our Lady
from her place.

52

I. I am of this
and I promise you Madame, I neuer
saw the like Tragedy. But I assure
you, the Gouvernour and Justice
had much ado to pacifie the people;
whylest the Priestes carryed the
Sacrament home alone, without a-
ny of the Saints. And well I wot, if
the Surgeons got money. L. How
by my troth, it was both a merrie,
and a terrible Procession. P. Yea,
Madam, if you had seene it as I did,
you would haue sayd so. But how
the matter was decided after ward,
I knowe not: for I returned to the
mayne againe, and tooke my way
towards the prouince of Benalcasas,
which is a goodly Countrey. In the
which standeth a Towne of the same
name: where I was friendly enter-
tayned in the house of one Ioseph, a
good Churliā. And whylest I abode
there, mine Host tooke me with him,
to see the Court of Death represented.

C. llii.

The

The which truly was a strange
sight to me. L. The Court of Death
man, I praye you what thing was
that? P. Forsooth Madam, I was
brought into a fayre Hall, and there
placed with my Host Ioseph.

There I sawe prepared an Imper-
riall seate, into the which entered
Death, who truly was an ouglie
sight to beholde, for I could discern
nothing but bare bones: And tho-
rough his eye holes, was entered a
fowle Snake with addermis and
Toades, cleaving to his bones. And
when he was placed in his seate, di-
uers of his Court sate about him, on
each syde, to heare the Suters re-
quest.

The first was a poore blinde wo-
man, who kneeling on her knee: said,
O mightie Prince, accept me poore
wretche, into thy noble house. For
in thy Pallace, is rest and quietnesse,
and I being from my sight depriued,
do now lyue in the tetterall worlde,
in

17
in darkness. But if it would please thee to entertain me: then should I be sure of perfect light againe. D. Good woman, thy good wyl I must needs accept. But patience must be thy comfort for a while: and remember I pray thee, howe the Prophet Dauid teacheth thee, howe that mans lyfe is but a span long: Therefore depart thou I send for thee.

1011 Then entered another shakynge with the halley, and leaning vpon two crookes: saying, O Prince of ryle, rescue me by word, into thy glorious service: for I am weary of earthly estate. D. Thy place is appointed therefore depart.

1012 Then entered a number of sundry diseased persons together, among whiche were some prisoners laden with yrons, and were condemned to perpetuall imprisonment. Also halfe starved, and others that had lost their goodes, wifes, children, and remayned almost naked: sure a most

most lamentable sight to behold
But Death being a wyse and pollicie
like Prince, gaue him a true and
a sufficient answer. *namow good*

Then entered a yong man,
who was newly married to a wyfe
wyfe, and he brought a bagge of
Golde, desiring Death to graunte
him a lease for fyue hundred yeres.
Why, quoth Death, at the ende of
those fyue hundred yeres, wilt not
thou demaunde a newe lease? Mar-
ry fy, perhappe I will, answered
the yong man. Nay, quoth Death,
I knowe the nature, and desyre of
mortall menne, and therefore thy
lease cannot be graunted: and as for
thy money which thou hast brought
to buye a lease, see that thou em-
plove it well: for I meane to visyte
thee sooner then thou thinkest. Al-
las, quoth the yong man, what
wyl my saye and swete wyfe saye
to this sorrowfull answer? And
with a sodaine feare, he departed,
thinking

18
thinking with him selfe, that all his bones were out of ioynt. 32.

Then came in other two sisters, the one of the Clergie, the other, the Wolar of a Cittie: who were newly entered into their eptch offices: Pea, and had the worlde at will: they had costly houses, and wallowed in money: these men, I saye, woulde haue had enlargement of lyfe. Vnto whome Death would graunt none: but rather gaue them friendly counsell, to looke well vnto their Baylywicks: for your dayes are not long, quoth he. And with this aunswere, they departed with heauy hartes.

Alas, howe bytter a thing it is for worldly men, to depart from theyr vaine prodigall cheere and ease: but the blessed sort prayeth with Saint Paule, to be dissolued, and to enioy euerlasting felicitie.

Then entered sixe faire children, clothed in white vestures, with garlauds of
of

of Labozell on their heads, who by
sounde of Instrument, song certayne
verses in prayse of Death.

The effect was, how Death would
take no bysses, no: yet rewards: for
if eyther of them would tempt him,
all the Treasure of the world should
be his: And with this shewete Qu
like the Tragedy ended. **L.** O fa
ther Pilgrime, what a godly & bee
tuous syght was this?

The Pilgrime had no sooner en
ded his tale: when the Taylor en
tered, and brought for him a sayre
furred gowne. And also his com
ming was to take measure for other
garments of syne cloath to be made.
But when the Pilgrime sawe this
furniture, he sayde as foloweth.

P. O vertuous and gracious Ma
dame: this attyre is not for me. A
las good Madame, I haue yet farre
to goe, and such costly garments are
not to lye in, on Shypboorde: also
when by lande I trauell, the bare
grounde

ground is the bedde that I must lye
on.

Therefore if it please you for Cha-
rities sake, to bestow me some cloath
onely to keepe my carcase warme, I
wyl craue no more: yea, and therein
you shall doo me great pleasure, then
to cloathe mee in ryche Purple.

L. Why louyng Father, I had
thought you woulde haue rested
here, and assure your selfe, that du-
ring lyfe, a stypende is prepared for
you. P. The eternall God reward
you. But good Madame, I haue
made a Vowe, if God permitt, to
trauayle into Ethyopia, and to leaue
my Corpes at my retorne in Aden,
or in Coryzo.

The good Lady hearing his de-
termynation, with grieve of harte
could scarcely speake any more. But
yet notwithstanding, she cherished
him for the space of three Monthes,
vntyll he was lusty and wel againe.
And

And then the vertuous Lady furni-
shed him with the apparell which he
despyed: and gaue him some of money
in his purse. But the sorrowfull
mourning that the poore olde Py-
grime made at his departure, would
haue made any harte to haue re-
lented: and Thus the teares
as fast trickled downe the
good Ladys fayre
cheekes.

(.:.)

FINIS. T. N.



